

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al,

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent, TOMITA, Kenji

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I hereby depose as follows:

I, TOMITA Kenji, am residing at No. 3594 Hiratsuka, Hiratsuka City, Kanagawa Prefecture.

I was born in November, 1897, at Ueno, Nakatani-Mura, Kawabe-Gun, Hyogo Prefecture. After I was graduated from the Kyoto Imperial University in March 1921, majoring in Political Science, I entered the Home Ministry, and served successively as the Prefectural Police Superintendent, the Chief of Prefectural Police, and the Secretary of the Home Ministry, and then was successively appointed the Director of the Police Bureau in December 1937, the Governor of Nagano Prefecture in 1938, the Chief-Secretary to the Second Konoye Cabinet on July 22, 1940, and was again appointed to the same post in the Third Konoye Cabinet. I resigned from the post with the resignation of that Cabinet on October 16, 1941, and later was nominated by His Majesty to the House of Peers.

The affairs of which I actually was in charge, however, as Chief Secretary to the Cabinet were as follows:

1. To communicate with the Ministers on orders of the Premier.
2. To effect liaison between the Government and House of Peers and House of Representatives.
3. To hold interview on behalf of the Premier with various people to hear their views and, at the same time, to try to get them to understand the Government policies.
4. To arrange the documents to be submitted to the Cabinet meeting. Of course, since these documents were to be explained at the meeting by the Ministers concerned, it was not in the power of the Chief Secretary to decide whether they would or would not be submitted. Moreover, as these documents related to too many items to afford the Chief Secretary enough time to look them through beforehand, he in no case read their contents. His duties in the Cabinet meeting were to distribute the documents among those present, to pass around the documents submitted for their sanction, to gather the respective Ministers' opinions on what could be released to the press after the meeting, (on this point, since the establishment of the Information Bureau in October 1940, its president took charge of that matter) and to arrange the dates of the extraordinary Cabinet meetings.

5. To act as a secretary in the liaison conference between the Government and the Supreme Command which was held for the purpose of establishing liaison between the Government and the Army and Navy.

The Chief Secretary to the Cabinet had five secretaries to the Cabinet as his assistants under him. However, they were confined to routine office work having nothing to do with important matters related to state affairs. Therefore, according to the Organization, the Chief Secretary had no staff so far as state affairs were concerned. The Chief Secretary to the Cabinet was in no position to take initiative or to propose anything in establishing Government policies not only on military or diplomatic affairs but on any affairs which were under the jurisdiction of any ministry.

The Chief Secretary was seated, in the Cabinet meeting, at a desk apart from those of the Ministers, placed in a corner of the council room near its entrance, and used it in common with the President of the Planning Board, the President of the Information Bureau and the Director of the Legislative Bureau.

In the Cabinet meeting the Chief Secretary assisted in the office work concerning the Cabinet meeting but, unlike the Ministers, never expressed his views on the matters under discussion, much less did he exercise the right of voting.

The Liaison Conference was created, if I remember right, at the time of the First Konoye Cabinet. It was, however, held up for a while until it was reopened after the formation of the Second Konoye Cabinet. Mr. HOSHINO Naoki, the then President of the Planning Board, never did attend the Liaison Conference.

The duty of the Chief Secretary to the Cabinet in the Liaison Conference was to arrange, as its secretary, the matters or documents to be considered at the Conference, but with no proper staff under him he never prepared the subjects for discussion nor did he participate in their discussion and decision. In short, the duty of the Chief Secretary as a secretary in the Liaison Conference was chiefly to make arrangements concerning routine business such as the time, place and notification for the meeting.

Def. Doc. 2092 (Revised)

On this 12th day of August 1947

At Tokyo

DEPONENT Kenji Tomita (seal)

I, FUJII, Goichiro, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At Tokyo

Witness: /s/ Goichiro Fujii (seal)

O A T H

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth, withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/s/ Kenji Tomita (seal)

not used

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極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國 其他

對

荒木貞夫 其他

宣誓供述者

供述者

富田健治

自分僱我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ツ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上
次ノ如ク供述致シマス

私、宮田健治ハ神奈川縣平塚市平塚三千五百九十四番地ニ住ンデ居リマ
ス。

私ハ一八九七年十一月兵庫縣川邊郡中谷村上野デ生レマシタ。ソシテ一
九二一年三月京都帝國大學政治科ヲ卒業シマシテ同年內務省ニ入り地方
警視、警察部長、內務事務官等ヲ歴任シ一九三七年十二月警保局長、一
九三八年長野縣知事、一九四〇年七月二十二日第二次近衛內閣書記官長
ニ、引續キ第三次近衛內閣書記官長ニ歷任シ、一九四一年十月十六日同
內閣總辭職ト共ニ辭任シ、其後貴族院議員ニ勅選サレマシタ。

私ガ內閣書記官長トシテ實際ニ事務ヲ執ツタ點ハ次ノ如クデス。

一、總理大臣ノ命ニ依リ各省大臣トノ連絡ヲ爲スコト

一、貴族院、衆議院等ト政府トノ連絡ヲ爲スコト

一、總理大臣ニ代ツテ各方面ノ人ト會ツテ其意見ヲ攝取スルト共ニ政府

ノ施政方針ヲ了解サセル様ニ努メルコト

一、閣議ニ提出セラルベキ書類ヲ整理スルコト——尤モ右書類ハ各大

臣ガ閣議ニ於テ説明スベキモノデアリマスノデ其提否ヲ決メルコトハ

出來マセン、而シテ其書類ハ多岐ニワタリ十分ナル事前ノ閱覽ヲ爲ス時

間ナク書記官長ハ内容ヲ見ルコトハアリマセンデシタ

一、閣議ニ於テハ書類ヲ配布シ決裁書類ヲ同覽シ閣議終了後、新聞記者

ニ發表スベキ談話ニ付、閣僚ノ意見ヲ纏メルコト、（此ノ點ハ一九四〇年十月情報局總裁ガ設ケラレテ後ハ情報局總裁ガ行フコトニナリマシタ）及ビ臨時閣議ノ日取リノ打合セヲ爲スコト、

一、政府ト陸軍及海軍トノ連絡ヲナス爲ニ行ハレタ政府、統帥部トノ連絡會議ニ於テソノ幹事役ヲ務メルコト

内閣書記官長ハ其輔佐役トシテハ五名ノ内閣書記官ガ居リマシタガ、ソノ書記官ハ單ナル事務處理ヲ爲スニ止マリ、政治的重要事項ニ就テハ何等與セザル習慣デアリ從ツテ書記官長トシテハ政務上ノ「スタッフ」ハ官制上有リマセンデシタ。

内閣書記官長ハ政府ノ重要外交ハ勿論其他各省所管ノ一般國務ニ關スル方針政策ノ樹立ニ就テハ何等發見シヌ、建言スル權限ハアリマセンデシタ。

閣議ニ於ケル書記官長ノ席ハ大臣ノ机トハ離レ閣議室ノ入口ニ近キ一隅ニ一ツノ机ヲ持ツテ居ツテ企業院總裁、情報局總裁、法制局長官ト共同シテ此ノ机ヲ使ツテ居リマシタ。

閣議ニ於テ書記官長ハ閣議ノ事務上ノ補佐ヲスルニアリ國務大臣ト異ツテ議案ニ就テ意見ヲ述べズ、モトヨリ表決ヲ行使スル權ナコトハアリマセンデシタ。

連絡會議ハ確力第一次近衛内閣當時、創メラレタモノト雖イテ居リマ
スガ、暫ク中絶シテ居リ、第二次近衛内閣成立後更ビ開カレル様ニナ
リマシタ。其ノ再開ノ目的ハ陸海軍主腦ト政府トガ會食ノ間ニ意思ノ
疎通ヲ計ルコトニ在ツタノデス、一カ四一年春頃ニ食卓以外ニ於テ連
絡會議ノ名目デ時々會合スルコトナリ、ソノ會談ノ内容ハ歐洲ニ於
ケル國際情勢ノ報告聽取歐洲ノ戰況及日支事變ノ戰況報告等デアリマ
シタ。トコロガ同年四月頃カラ日米交渉ノ進展ニ伴ヒ主トシテ日米交
渉會議ノ爲ニ連絡會議ガ開カレルコトナリマシタ。之等ノ連絡會議
ヘノ出席者ハ初頃ハ大体、總理大臣、陸海軍大臣、外務大臣、陸海軍
兩總長、陸海軍兩次長、内閣書記官長、陸海軍兩軍務局長デアリマシ
タ、ソシテ其他ノ大臣及當時ノ企業院總裁星野直樹氏ハ出席シタコト
ハアリマセンデシタガ、昭和十六年四月下旬頃カラハ以上ノ出席者ノ
他ニ内務大臣、國務大臣タル新企業院總裁、大藏大臣モ参加スル様ニ
ナリマシタ。

連絡會議ニ於ケル内閣書記官長ノ職務ハ幹事役トシテ連絡會議ニ於テ
審議サルベキ事項又ハ審議ノ整理デアツテ提出議案ハ各省デ作成シ「ス
タツフ」ヲ付タナイ内閣書記官長ノ手許デ作成シタコトハ一度モアリ
マセンデシタ。又會議ノ議ニ依リ決議ニ参加スルモノデアリマセン。
要スルニ内閣書記官長ノ連絡會議ニ於ケル幹事役トシテノ仕事ハ會議

ノ日時、場所、通知無ニ願スル事務的「アレンドメント」が主デアリ
マシタ。
一九四一年四月初旬頃近衛総理大臣ハ私ニ陸軍カラ星野企畫院總裁ヲ
辭メサセタイト王儲シテ星野君ガ辭メルコトニナツタト申サレマシタ。
當時私ハ星野氏ノ突然ノ降参ヲ意外ニ思ヒマシタ。其後種々ノ人々カ
ラ聞イタノデスガ陸軍ノ若イ人達ト之ト連絡ノアル企畫院ノ一部ノ人
達ガ星野氏ハ草莽性、積極性ガ無イト言フノデ非難排斥サレタトノコ
トデシタ。

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）九月十日九月十申

於東京都中央区日本橋吳服橋三和ビル四階

供 迎 者 富 田 健 治

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣讀シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明シマス

同 日 於 東京都中央区日本橋吳服橋三和ビル四階

立 會 人 藤 井 五 一 郎

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追心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ欺竊セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコトヲ

宣
審
審

署名
蔡印
富
田
健
治

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